Date: 8/20/01

164333

Health & Safety Sign-off:

Sam Borries	Sam Borries
Joe Parisi	
Sara Biederman	Sara M. Biederman
Jennifer Mueller	Jennifer Mueller
Gary Heller	Gary Heller 8/21/01

2. Wash components in warm water with a mild detergent or with a cleaner recommended by the manufacturer. A stiff bristle (not wire) brush may be used to facilitate the removal of dirt.

3. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm, preferably running water. Drain all components.

4. When the cleaner does not contain a disinfecting agent, respirator components should be immersed for 2 minutes in one of the following:

   - Hypochlorite solution [50 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine] made by adding approximately one milliliter of laundry bleach to 1 liter of warm water
   - Aqueous solution of iodine [50 ppm iodine made by adding approximately 0.8 milliliter of tincture of iodine (6 to 8 grams ammonium and/or potassium iodide per 100 cubic centimeters of 45 percent alcohol) to 1 liter of warm water]
   - Other commercially available cleansers of equivalent disinfectant quality when used as directed if their use is recommended or approved by the respirator manufacturer

5. Rinse components thoroughly in clean, warm, preferably running water. Drain all components. The importance of thorough rinsing cannot be over emphasized. Detergents or disinfectants that dry on facepieces may cause dermatitis. In addition, some disinfectants may cause deterioration of rubber or corrosion of metal parts if not completely removed.

6. Components should be air-dried or hand-dried with a clean, lint-free cloth.

7. Reassemble the facepiece. Replace filters, cartridges, and canisters prior to next use.

8. Test the respirator to ensure that all components work properly.

9. Place the respirator in a clean bag and seal for storage.

Depending on work conditions, respirator facial sealing surfaces may need periodic cleaning during the course of daily use. Cleaning of the facial sealing surface during work breaks can reduce the chance of facial irritation caused by sweat, natural skin oil, or irritating materials that may have deposited on the facepiece. Facial sealing surfaces can be cleaned using disinfectant wipes soaked in isopropyl alcohol or benzalkonium chloride. After use of the disinfectant wipe, the sealing surface should air dry or be dried thoroughly using paper towels or tissues.

Health & Safety meeting 8/21/01

issues: physical hazards, chemical hazards, Hospital route.

NAME	AFFILIATION	SIGN
Joe Parish	TTEMI	
Jenny Mueller	TtEMI	Jenny Mueller
Sara Biedeman	TtEMI	
Gary Heller	Excel	Gary Heller
Sam Borries	USEPA	Sam Borries
Mike McAteer	USEPA	

8/22/01 - Health & Safety sign off
Work today - photodocumentation, rodmount, glove only with handling documents.
main hazard - heat stress

Name	affiliation	sign
Joe Parrish	TT EMI	
Jenny Mueller	TTEMI	Jenny Mueller
Sara Biedeman	TTEMI	
Greg Heller	Excel	Greg Heller